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## 19 Multiple Choice Questions

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### 1. Relearning

- a. a measure of memory in which the person must retrieve information learned earlier, as on a fill-in-the-blank test.
- b. a measure of memory in which the person need only identify items previously learned, as on a multiple-choice test.
- c. a clear memory of an emotionally significant moment or event.
- d. a measure of memory that assesses the amount of time saved when learning material for the second time.

### 2. the disruptive effect of new learning on the recall of old information.

- a. Explicit Memory
- b. Echoic Memory
- c. Proactive Interference
- d. Retroactive Interference

### 3. a measure of memory in which the person need only identify items previously learned, as on a multiple-choice test.

- a. Recall
- b. Recognition
- c. Repression
- d. Relearning

### 4. Explicit Memory

- a. the tendency to recall experiences that are consistent with one's current good or bad mood.
- b. memory of facts and experiences that one can consciously know and "declare." (also called declarative memory.)
- c. the activation, often unconsciously, of particular association in memory.
- d. the retention independent of conscious recollection. (also called non declarative or procedural memory.)

5. the activation, often unconsciously, of particular association in memory.
  - a. Recall
  - b. Relearning
  - c. Priming
  - d. Amnesia
6. the tendency to recall experiences that are consistent with one's current good or bad mood.
  - a. Mood-Congruent Memory
  - b. Iconic Memory
  - c. Explicit Memory
  - d. Implicit Memory
7. Hippocampus.
  - a. a measure of memory that assesses the amount of time saved when learning material for the second time.
  - b. a neural center that is located in the limbic system; helps process explicit memories for storage.
  - c. incorporating misleading information into one's memory of an event.
  - d. a momentary sensory memory of visual stimuli; a photographic or picture-image memory last no more than a few tenths of a second.
8. a momentary sensory memory of auditory stimuli; if attention is elsewhere sounds and words can still be recalled within 3 or 4 seconds.
  - a. Implicit Memory
  - b. Explicit Memory
  - c. Echoic Memory
  - d. Iconic Memory
9. an increase in a synapse's firing potential after brief, rapid stimulation. believed to be a neural basis for learning and memory.
  - a. Misinformation Effect
  - b. Recognition
  - c. Repression
  - d. Long-Term Potentiation (LTP)

10. Repression

- a. in psychoanalytic theory, the basic defense mechanism that banishes from consciousness anxiety-arousing thoughts, feelings, and memories.
- b. incorporating misleading information into one's memory of an event.
- c. a clear memory of an emotionally significant moment or event.
- d. the disruptive effect of new learning on the recall of old information.

11. Proactive Interference

- a. the activation, often unconsciously, of particular association in memory.
- b. the disruptive effect of new learning on the recall of old information.
- c. the disruptive effect of prior learning on the recall of new information.
- d. a clear memory of an emotionally significant moment or event.

12. Misinformation Effect

- a. the disruptive effect of new learning on the recall of old information.
- b. a clear memory of an emotionally significant moment or event.
- c. incorporating misleading information into one's memory of an event.
- d. the activation, often unconsciously, of particular association in memory.

13. the loss of memory.

- a. Recall
- b. Amnesia
- c. Source Amnesia
- d. Priming

14. a clear memory of an emotionally significant moment or event.

- a. Flashbulb Memory
- b. Echoic Memory
- c. Iconic Memory
- d. Explicit Memory

15. the retention independent of conscious recollection. (also called non declarative or procedural memory.)

- a. Iconic Memory
- b. Explicit Memory
- c. Echoic Memory
- d. Implicit Memory

16. Iconic Memory

- a. the activation, often unconsciously, of particular association in memory.
- b. a clear memory of an emotionally significant moment or event.
- c. a momentary sensory memory of auditory stimuli; if attention is elsewhere sounds and words can still be recalled within 3 or 4 seconds.
- d. a momentary sensory memory of visual stimuli; a photographic or picture-image memory last no more than a few tenths of a second.

17. that eerie sense that "i've experienced this before." cues from the current situation may subconsciously trigger retrieval of an earlier experience.

- a. Amnesia
- b. Recall
- c. Deja Vu
- d. Priming

18. Source Amnesia

- a. the disruptive effect of new learning on the recall of old information.
- b. a measure of memory in which the person must retrieve information learned earlier, as on a fill-in-the-blank test.
- c. attributing to the wrong source an event we have experienced, heard about, read about, or imagined.
- d. incorporating misleading information into one's memory of an event.

19. Recall

- a. a measure of memory in which the person need only identify items previously learned, as on a multiple-choice test.
- b. a measure of memory in which the person must retrieve information learned earlier, as on a fill-in-the-blank test.
- c. a clear memory of an emotionally significant moment or event.
- d. a measure of memory that assesses the amount of time saved when learning material for the second time.